PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1897-SIXTEEN PAGES.

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Is our aim. Beginning to-morrow, and ending when our doors close next Saturday night, we offer as . . . .

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COLLARS Four-ply linen, standing and turn-down, 50 cts, a dozen. Only one dozen to any customer.

all desirable styles,

## Those MEN'S SUITS at \$6.98

Many persons look at them "just to see what they are," and surprise themselves by buying them. Then they send their friends to be outfitted likewise. Thus the Globe's trade and prestige grows. The \$5 all-Wool Suits and the fine black and blue Kersey Overcoats at \$4.98 continue on sale

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Only think of it-

## 24 oz. to the 5c Loaf of Bryce's Old Homestead Bread

Bryce's Pie-crust Butter Crackers are unsurpassed for Oysters.

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STEAMERS. The Gems of the Tropics The new full-powered steel steamers of the Ward sail as follows: Havana. Cuba, and Tampico, Mexico, every Wednesday and Saturday. Progreso, Vera Cruz and Mexican Ports every Saturday. Naisau, N. P., Santiago Clenfuegos, every other Thursday. These tours and the r combinations offer unrivated attractions. Steamers have electric lights and bells, &il improvements, with an unexcelled cuisine. Nassau has the best hotel in the West Indies, and cable communication with the United States. corsion (lekets, \$60 and upwards. Beautiful descriptive books

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\$16 Round Trip \$16

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1897 models of "Columbia" and "Hartford" now on exhibition.

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Wash, St The Sunday Journal, by Mail \$2 a Year

## MR. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The popularity of Mr. George Washington sometimes known as Pater Patriae, does not tend the inau- seem to be waning. On the contrary, the guration of demands of the enterprising press for good, fresh supply of information about him every 22d of February has opened up a lucrative vein for numerous ladies and genlemen who make their living by the pen and in consequence there is springing up an extensive literature of stories, anecdotes and tacts entirely new, and which must be a great surprise to Mr. Washington himself. if, as the Spiritualists claim, he is still keeping track of mundane affairs. I cannot say that I have discovered anything really new about him, not having a faculty that can easily and happily do that sort of thing, but, as we cannot have too much of a good thing, the salient facts of his career as already established may be once more set

> moreland county, Virginia, Feb. 22, 1732, if remember aright, of well-to-do but honest parents. I have looked into the colonial portant to the country's future, but there seems at the time to have been an apathetic being born in West-more-land must be apenough documents to establish the claim

junct to greatness is coming to be perceived in some parts of our land, and the uncertain antecedents of Washington, Lincoln and others of our notable men lay us open to

family. preserved, whereas every relic repository in

Parlor car on 12:40 noon train daily and the land should have one. Internal evidence, however, is against the truth of this story. The adult who, with a down a tree realizes the impossibilstatesman, by virtue of his great intellect and versatility, got so that he could do i with considerable skill; but, though we are willing to admit that Washington was greater than any Englishman could possibly be it seems hardly probable that he had at the age of six years a proficiency that the Grand Old Man acquired only after he Truth. had come to the maturity of his powers Another disproof of the story is in George's alleged statement that he "could not tell

a lie." The profound study of humanity which distinguishes the present age utterly discredits this, and the only rational conclusions are either that it is one of those humanize our idol and enthrone him on an artificial, unreal pedestal, or else the child did not yet realize his own capabilities and was simply prattling.

When Washington became a young man he developed what the French call a pongshong for the military, and, along with General Braddock and his retinue, went over to Pittsburg to correct some misunderstanding with the French and Indians about real estate matters there. The visit proved a howling, or rather a yelling, successbut not for Braddock. Mr. B. was a British gentleman of choleric temperament, andwhat is very unusual in Britons-with an overwhelming opinion of himself and a disposition to have his own way. He went on his jaunt fully expecting to fight, but relying on the natives of Pittsburg to fight according to the rules as laid down in the best books and recognized by the code of nations. I do not want to say anything injudicious or unkind. The French may have been gentlemen-I do not for a moment imply that they were not, but the aborigines, whom some delight to call "the noble red man," were simply a low and that's all there is of it. Washington, who, though but a colonial stripling, was no chump, intimated that they would not be above some scurvy trick. but Braddock, unable to believe that any race of men could be so dead to honor, and striplings, waddled straight ahead, and, sure enough, the Indians took advantage of the trust reposed in them, disregarded Hoyle utterly, and acted outrageously. I do not know whether the people of Pittsburg ever justified the affair, but this uprising of her hoodlum element is an ugly blot on the fair page of her history. It was marksmen, ordered them to perforate the placently at the easy job, for the Virginian was six feet three inches in his stirrups and robust in proportion; but they wotted lets ere they reached their mark curved the other side. Other favored mortals have mon parlance, have borne charmed lives,

Some years later when an unpleasantness country about a few caddies of tea, an ordinance was passed to rid the country redcoats, and Washington was awarded the contract. It was quite a job, for redcoats, like the Norway rats, had become a great pest, but Washington was eminently successful, and after it was all over received many congratulations. Then as a token o the universal gratitude they took his meas had made brand new presidential chair. This chair has proved somewhat too large for most of those who have since nestled down in it continuously for eight years, doing some very good service, it is said. At the end of the second term, contrary to the drew Jackson, whom they still support.

the most of himself verbally-indeed, as a talker, he didn't amount to shucks, and when, in early manhood, he was sent to the Virginia Legislature, he was conspicuous chiefly by his silence. To be sure, he did things, and always seemed to vote on the right side of questions, but a man in the Legislature who won't talk is simply blind to his opportunities; besides which it would speedily be a federation of politicians and the refusal of a public servant to feed as heartily as possible at the public crib is little short of an affront to the other crib-

After looking at Mr. Washington from and unobtrusively, because we are not wantonly seeking a racket.

## GEO. S. COTTMAN.

They Will Smuggle.

There are times when I agree with Lomsmuggled. The ninth-well, the ninth had

Canada last August. She has a fondness for lace, real lace, and finding some smuggled it. Her hat had a Tam O'Shanolue pattern had soaked through on it, and not all the cleaner's art so far has been able to remove one stain.

nscientious scruples hadn't forbade the

## Not to Be Overreached.

Washington Star.

"You want as much for this thermomesaid the woman who had arrived before the store opened so as to be the first at the bargain counter, "as you did for ose you showed me last August." "Of course," the salesman answered. "It's the same thermometer.' 'No, it isn't. There ought to be a reduc tion in the price. Those others had nearly twice as much mercury in them as these

## A Poser.

Freddie-Ma, what is the baby's name? a-The baby hasn't any name. Freddie-Then how did he know he

## THE CIRCLE even offers \$200 to any in his demonstration.

unscrupulous fabrications that aim to de- DR. GOODWIN'S DEMONSTRATION AC-CEPTED BY MATHEMATICIANS.

> Supposed Impossible Problem the Solution of Which Changes the Multiple Pi from 3.1416 to 3.2.

Official recognition by one branch of the Indiana Legislature has been given Dr. Edward Johnston Goodwin for solving three geometrical problems which have puzzled the brains of mathematicians since the erection of the pyramids of Egypt, and which the French Academy of Science, in 1775, and the Royal Society of Great Britain, in 1776, both declared impossible of properly observe the courtesies of war and solution. The first and most important of these problems is what has been popularly termed for centuries the squaring of the circle, or in science the quadrature of the circle. The other two problems solved by Dr. Goodwin are known in mathematics as trisection of the angle and the duplication of the cube,

Diameter inner circle equals 5

Arc A B equals 4. Chord A B equals 24.

Area of inner circle equals 16.

(Fig. 2.)

Rectangle M equals circle M in area.

Rectangle N equals supposed area of circle

Rectangle P equals circumscribed square

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

circumference of the given circle.

square on the line equal to the arc of

degrees fulfills both of the said require-

by taking the diameter as the linear unit.

the diameter by the quadrant of the cir-

It is not mathematically consistent that

space contained within the limits of a less

wagon wheel sixteen feet in circumference.

pily brought to light the ratio of the chord

and arc of 90 degrees, which is as 7:8; and

ratios show the numerical relation of

the finite ratio (11/4:4) represents the area

of the circle to be more than the orthodox

ratio, yet the ratio (3.1416) represents the

stated as follows: 1:3.20 :: 1.25:4-1:3.1416 :

"It will be observed that the product

Furthermore, the square on a line

measure of a circle and a square.

the diameter as the linear unit. Therefore,

That is to say, by taking the diameter as

43 per cent. greater than the fact. This is

square's perimeter. Another reason that

wrong factor to employ as the linear unit

worthy.

is because it fails to work both ways; and,

therefore, is not mathematically trust-

"For instance, the circle whose circum-

ference equals 32, the diameter is 10.1856 plus,

according to the ratio 1:3.1416 plus, and the

ply the diameter 10.1856 plus by the square

root to see if the product equals \$1.4848 plus,

which it should do if the diameter is the

proper lineal unit; 10,1856 by 9,0265 plus

quals 91.9392 plus. It will be found by ex-

tracting the square root of 91.9392 plus and

multiplying the diameter, 10.1856 plus, by it

the resultant will be the side of the square

is obtained by employing the diagonal of a

square as the linear unit, instead of one

to the arc of 90 degrees fulfills the require

of the circle's circumference leaves no mar-

gin to doubt the validity of the quadrant

to take as the linear unit in computing the

quilateral rectangle is to the square on one

mathematical progress carries us above

and beyond the curious necessity of having

finite, or that to one finite there is a mul-

The other two problems abandored by the

French Academy of Science and the Royal

called up the bill and it passed the House

to teach that the finite is one with the in-

tiplicity of infinites.'

the circumference being the true factor

and repeating the procedure often enough,

is \$1.4848 plus. The square root of

the product of the diameter by one side

the extremes is equal to the product of the

square (the sum of its sides) by 4 of one

when computed on diameter as linear unit.

The solution of these problems is a matter of little interest to the average citizen, but to science the worth of these solutions cannot be estimated in money. To the development of astronomical science their value is incalculable. The mystery surrounding the supposed impossibility of with a profound contempt for colonial these problems has ever inspired both cranks and mathematicians to unceasing toll in their search for the correct formulas. Squaring the circle has been a chimera as vague as perpetual motion, and it was because of the worry and waste of time in examining the many alleged solutions presented by would-be discoverers of the key to squaring the circle that the French and at this riot that a remarkable thing oc- English societies, over a hundred years ago, curred. The gallant Washington, riding | decided that the problem was impossible, among his men and inciting them to cour- and refused to further consider the subage, was a conspicuous person, and an In- ject. This action was supposed to settle

> Dr. Goodwin discovered the formula for squaring the circle eight years ago, but not ing for hanging his charts and intended to those visiting the educational exhibit, but Selim H. Peabody, chief of the department, after granting the space, revoked his American Mathematical Journal, the highest authority in this country, and the edithe September number of 1893, while the communicating with the author for original contributions to their papers.

INDORSED BY AUTHORITIES Dr. Goodwin had his formulas and laws derived from them copyrighted in the United States and in seven countries of France, Austria, Italy and Spain. During port of the professors at the National Astronomical Observatory, at the head of which is the celebrated Professor Hall, stration was accepted by all at the observa-"I always thought the earth traveled pret-

ty fast in its orbit." Professor Hall's practical mind at once enstration was presented to both Huxley and Tyndall and indorsed by them before

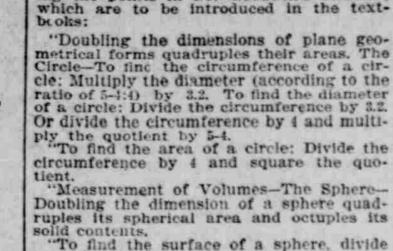
it was copyrighted in England.

The man who has thus shown the errors because there is about 43 per cent, of the cle inscribed by the given circumference. Dr. Goodwin, by employing the old multiple diameter by the quadrant of the circumference produced the side of a square which

and which Dr. Goodwin's simple squaring Trisection of the Angle-The trisection a right line, taken as the chord of any arc of a circle, trisects the angle of the arc. "Duplication of the Cube-Doubling the dimensions of a cube octupies its contents. equals 9 when the quadrant equals 8, if the and doubling its contents increases its di-When the bill was recently introduced rate the circle by taking the diameter as square in a circle whose diameter is "5," Pettit, a graduate of Annapolis Naval | hood have left him together-that he no

also the relation of the diagonal and one Goodwin had a hearing before State Superside of a square is as 16 to 7. These two intendent Geeting and the educational committee, who at once indorsed the solution, ratios show the ratio of the diameter to the charts employed by Dr. Goodwin, as shown | and Johns Hopkins have seen the demonin the accompanying diagrams. The doctor stration and declared it perfect.

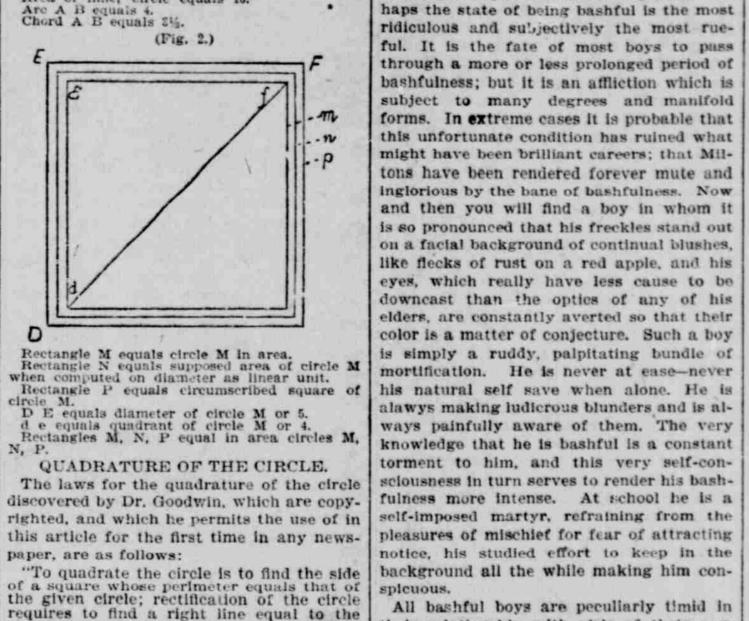
#### even offers \$200 to any one showing an error Following are the simple rules embracing the points in Dr. Goodwin's solution, which are to be introduced in the text-



its circumference by 4 and square the quotient and multiply by 4.
"To find the solid contents of a sphere:

#### BEING BASHFUL.

Of all the phenomena of boyhood, per-



All bashful boys are peculiarly timid in age, and it is one of fate's cruelest ironies that to these very boys is given the greatest amount of soft sentiment. If he could would enjoy the society of ladies beyond words. Some time or other he does make which equals 9 when the quadrant equals | the plunge, too, and this heroic act is one of the most pathetic things in life.

He is invited to a party at Mabel's. Mabel whose perimeter equals that is his adored-although no one suspects this dread fact, for he never even thinks of her except when alone. He is invited to Mabel's and he is determined once for all that he will go. The night of nights comes swooping down upon him with teralso the ratio of the diagonal and one side | rifying swiftness, and, dressing hastily, he of a square, which is as 10:7. These two rushes boldly to the fray. He approaches the house the first time with scarcely a Authorities will please note that while draws near again, a fierce battle is waged area of a circle whose circumference equals 4 plus 2 per cent. greater than the finite ratio 114:4, as will be seen by comparing the terms of their respective proportions in his breast. Pride keeps saying over and opposite the gate, timidity makes a sudden charge and he says, "I won't go in." But after repeated routs, rallies and flank movenight, and the boy finds himself at the party. He goes in and surprises every one that the ratio of the circle is the same in I by flinging himself into the thick of the side the product equals the sum of two accomplishes this desperate feat,

required to express the units of length in is talking stupidly, laughlinear unit bounded by it in the form of idiotically and acting the fool square apply to the circle without an exhe is swept off his feet. He drops out of measure of both circles and square: Let C the game, murmurs something about going whose quadrant is unity, Q1/2 the quadrant and begins peeping about under sofas and and CQ2 will apply as the numerical chairs in an aimless sort of way until Mabel asks him, "What is the matter?" "Oh. I was just looking around," he re-

plies carclessly. "I wonder where my "Why, it's on the rack in the hall, isn'

it?" suggests Mabel. Then she runs and gets it for him. "Must you really go?" she asks anxiously. The boy wouldn't hurt her feelings for

the world. "Oh, no; I guess I'll wait a

while yet." he answers obligingly. "I just For the rest of the evening he stands around engaged in clinging to his hat and diagonal not represented four times in the blushing. He would go home-he would rather go home than to heaven-but h knows etiquette requires that he shall thank his hostess for the pleasures of the As the others have spoken their polite fareformula and has decided that he will say, "I assure you, Miss Mabel, I have had a delightful time." Drawing himself up in had an assuring time-I mean I am delightful. Mrs. Mabel," he stammers, gazing ircumscribing the circle. The same result | longingly at the door knob.

"Thank you," says Mabel courteously, "Oh, not at all, I'm sure," he rejoins affably, grinding his teeth; then, "Well, guess I'll have to be going." "Really?" smiles Mabel.

"I think I'd better-it's getting late."

He reaches the door and after staring a the floor in awkward silence a few minutes rushes wildly out.

This is all very amusing or harrowing according to the point of view. To the girl Not being a natural fool, he recognizes ourth if its circumference as the area of an his folly, and, indeed, is apt to magnify in fancy he can hear Mabel's mocking of gloomy, gray mist, and life is the emphis cheerless bedchamber, out of which he had emerged so full of hope, of vaunting pride and fond ambition a few short hours ago, creeps into bed and with his last waking breath sighs dolefully again, "Dog-

If men felt their troubles as keenly in boy, what a monstrous world this would be! Yet, while the emotions of boyhood are intense, they are very fleeting, as is youth itself. The bashful boy soon sleeps and longer feels so deeply nor dreams so fondly rassed by the knowledge that he no longer

Her Mind Made Up.

E. O. LAUGHLIN.

Philadelphia North American. "What are you going to do about the reduction in salaries?" asked the soubrette "Oh." replied the novelty dancer, calmly, but significantly, "I shan't kick."

## SENATOR D. W. VOORHEES

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE "TALL SYCAMORE OF THE WA-BASH" AS HE APPEARS TO-DAY.

Bronder Minded and Less Impetuous than When He Entered Congress

Thirty-Seven Years Ago.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- As soon as Divide its circumference by 4 and cube the | Senator Voorhees gathers a little more strength he will begin the preparation of a new lecture, drawing from his rich fund of personal recollections of the great men of his time. He has had this work in mind for a long while, but the condition of his health has not permitted him to undertake the task. He is getting stronger, however, and those who are brought in contact with him are gratified to see a steady improvement going on, giving rosy promise of a complete restoration to complete health. It it not likely that he will feel like plunging again into the intense activities of former days, but it is a pleasure to him to feel that he may have before him many years of

usefulness and enjoyment in living. Senator Voorhees's new lecture will lead off with a sketch of Abraham Lincoln, containing entirely new matter and treating of that great character from an original standpoint. Judge David Davis used to say that there were only three men in the whole world who really knew Lincoln and thoroughly understood the grandeur and simplicity of that extraordinary character, those three men being himself (Davis). Leonard Swett and "Dan" Voorhees, Senator Voorhees is the only survivor of that distinguished trinity, and it will interest the world to have his impressions of the martyred President. The production will be an invaluable contribution to the literature of

The statement that there existed between Abraham Lincoln and Senator Voorhees a warm personal friendship, amounting to almost brotherly affection, will be news to the younger generation, and it may even startle many middle-aged and old men of Indiana, yet there are living to-day persons who have personal knowledge of the fact. The friendship was formed during the stormy years that immediately preceded the war of the rebellion, when "Dan" Voorhees, then a young and ambitious practitioner, was traveling the circuits of western Indiana and central Illinois. Between 1852 and 1858, a period of six years, Voorhees saw a great deal of Lincoln. REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN.

Talking over those days with an old friend, the other evening, Senator Voorhees said: "We found ourselves (Mr. Lincoln and myself) thrown together very frequently, and as he appeared to show a preference for me I was much in his society, Many and many is the time we roomed together, often occupying the same bed, for in those days and in that country hotels were insufficient to provide separate sleeptimes. Often have I sat up all night ilstening to Lincoln's stories and talks. He was an inexhaustible mine of anecdote, information and knowledge. History has given him a place among the greatest names of history, but neither the present nor future generations will ever fully understand the grandeur and purity of his character. He was a freak-one of the most wonderful men ever born into the world. Lincoln was very kind to me during the period of my acquaintance with him on those Western circuits, and it is my pride and pleasure to know that he entertained for me a cordial personal regard to

Senator Voorhees was eighteen years younger than Mr. Lincoln, but it is easy to understand how he should have attracted the older man, for Voorhees was an exceptionally brilliant young man, with every prospect of a conspicuous future. He was then between twenty-three and thirty years of age and right at the threshold of a long and distinguished career. Lincoln liked the society of just such characters, seeming to draw inspiration, enjoyment and enthusiasm from their society, as from a spring of hope, vitality, youthful fervor. Small wonder is it that Senator Voorhees should treasure the memory of those days as a precious possession and be desirous of preserving his recollections in a permanent

The senator will devote portions of his forthcoming lecture to Grant, for whom he always entertained a warm personal regard and friendship; to Blaine, to Chester A. Arthur, to Conkling, to General Sherlectures Senator Voorhees thinks more highly of the one devoted to Thomas Jefferson and his last production, "The Holy Sepulchre." Both are more or less familiar to the people of Indiana. The first named gives an insight into the life and character of Jefferson of sufficient novelty and interest to hold any audience. The latter is lawyer's argument to prove the divinity of Christ. The senator reaches by the cold logic of facts the conclusion by countless millions of Christian men and women through faith, that the Christ was more than a mere man-that He was divine. "There can be no escape from that conclusion," he exclaimed to a friend, MANY YEARS IN CONGRESS.

When Senator Voorhees retires on the 3d twenty consecutive years, besides having served previously in the popular branch of Congress for five terms. He was elected to the House for the first time in 1860, taking his seat in March, 1861, and holding it until 1871 He was defeated for the Fortytion of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President," his biography in the Congressional Directory says. He was out of Congress for the succeeding six years and was appointed to the Senate to succeed Senator Oliver P. Morton continuously ever since. He will leave the Senate without an enemy in which is saying a good deal for a man who during the greater part of his senatorial career was in the forefront of political debate and controversy.

Of late years, however, Sepator Voorhees has mellowed wonderfully and in the white heat of partisan wrangling has seldom been betrayed into intemperate utterance, although celebrated in his earlier congressional career for hot and impetuous speech, and on the stump for an unconquerable propensity for "stirring up the animals." On the 26th of last September Senator Voorhees was sixty-nine years old, of which thirty years have been passed as representative and senator in Congress. Only one other Indianian can boast of &s never rose above the rank of representative. although in Congress fifteen terms, thirty years. This year, after an absence of two years, he will enter upon his sixteenth term, thereby breaking all records of House

Few men in public life have endeared ton than Senator Voorhees. His good heart and generous nature led him to do for people as much if not more than any man o